Microlepidoptera (Pterophorina and Tineina) collected by the British Ornithologists' Union and Wollaston Expeditions in the Snow Mountains, Southern Dutch New Guinea. By John Hartley Durrant, F.E.S.

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### PTEROPHORINA

### PTEROPHORIDAE

STEGANODACTYLA WISM.

### Steganodactyla connexiva Wlsm.

Steganodactyla connexiva Wlsm., Ent. Mo. Mag. 27, 242–3 (1891): Nov. Lep. 1, 79–80, Pf. 12:4 (1892). Ochyrotica connexiva Meyr., Gn. Ins. Wytsm. 100, 20, Pf. 17 (1910).

Hab.—Base Camp, Nov.—Dec. 1912. 1 ♀.

### ALUCITA L.

(Type: Phalaena Alucita pentadactyla L.)

#### Alucita lacteipennis Wkr.

Aciptilus tacterpennis Wkr., Cat. Lep. B.M. 30, 949, sp. 22 (1864). Aciptilus similalis Wkr., Cat. Lep. B.M. 30, 949, sp. 24 (1864). Aciptilia malacensis Z., Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. 13, 485-6 (1877).

*Hab.*—Base Camp, Nov. 1912—Jan. 1913.  $2 \, \diamond \, \diamond \,$  (the  $\, \diamond \,$  badly broken).

#### TINEINA

## GELECHIADAE

# GONAEPA Wkr.

### Gonaepa heliarcha Meyr.

Crocanthes heliarcha Meyr., Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1886, 278, sp. 150 (1886). Gonaepa heliarcha Meyr., Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1910, 442 (1910).

Hab.—Base Camp, Nov.—Dec. 1912. 2 ਰੋਹੋ

# Gonaepa actinis, sp. n. (Wlsm.) \*

Antennae biciliate  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; rather less than the length of the forewings; pale orange-yellow, shaded with black above, the ciliations smoky. Palpi slender, smooth, recurved; \* Described by Lord Walsingham.

median joint rather longer than the terminal, which is acute; dirty yellowish, much shaded with purplish fuscous on their outer sides, and on the terminal joint. Head smooth, smoky fuscous; face paler. Thorax dark smoky fuscous. Forewings, with the costa moderately straight, apex depressed, rounded, termen oblique, tornus rounded; dark purplish fuscous at the base, along the costa, and at the apex and termen; from the dorsum at about one-third arises a bright orange-yellow band, reaching to twothirds and tending obliquely outward to the commencement of the costal cilia; this band is much broken-up by narrow lines of the dark ground-colour, marking the direction of the veins and terminating in a dentate transverse fascia of the same colour, beyond which an equally dentate line of orange-yellow separates it from the terminal and apical area; a slender pale yellow marginal line precedes the richly purple cilia, which are faintly tipped with pale yellowish. Exp. al. 15-17 mm. Hindwings broader than the forewings; bright orange-yellow, the same dentate bands passing across them before the dark purplish fuscons terminal area, but even more accentuated than in the forewings, with the same slender yellowish line at their base, a narrower deeper purple band, which is also visible in the forewings, clearly indicated throughout; the pattern and colouring is repeated throughout on the underside of the wings. Abdomen orange-yellow, with smoky fuscous annulations preceding the fuscous terminal segments. Legs bright orange-yellow, with fuscous bands before the second pair of spurs, and four or five similar bands across the tarsi.

*Type* 3 (42334); 9 (42335) *Ron*, Mus. Wlsm., **B.M.** 

Hab.—Ron 1d., Geelvink Bay, July 1897 (W. Doherty); Kapaur, Dec. 1896—Feb. 1897 (W. Doherty); Base Camp, Utakwa R., Nov. 1912—Jan. 1913 (A. F. R. Wollaston). Twelve specimens. 5 & 3, 7 & 9.

Diascepsis, gen. n. (Drnt.)

(διάσκεψις = close examination)

Type: Diascepsis fascinata Drnt.

Antennae longer than the forewings, densely clothed with long rough scales along the anterior edge in both sexes; basal joint without pecten. Labial Palpi long, recurved, median joint with appressed scales, slightly roughened on lower edge; terminal joint as long, or longer than median, smooth, acute. Maxillary Palpi minute. Haustellum well developed. Ocelli absent. Head and Thorax smooth. Forewings elongate, narrow, apex pointed, termen oblique, slightly sinuate: neuration 10 veins, 2+3, and 7+8 coincident; (2+3) and 4 stalked, 5 out of their stalk; (7+8) and 9 stalked, to costa, 10 out of their stalk; 6 straight, radial; 1 basally furcate. Hindwings slightly broader than the forewings, elongate-trapezoidal, termen oblique, apex not produced: neuration 7 veins, 3+4 coincident: 6-7 stalked; discoidal weak: (3+4) and 5 stalked. Abdomen moderate. Legs: front tibiae outwardly thickened

with scales; hind tibiae somewhat roughly scaled, hairy above, the basal joint of the hind tarsi also roughly clothed above.

Apparently a development of Crocanthes Meyr., as represented by such species as thrasydora Meyr., and carcharias Meyr.—Ptilosticha Meyr. is an allied genus, but differs in neuration.

# Diascepsis bernsteiniella Snln.

Dasycera? bernsteiniella Snln., Tijd. Ent. 21 145-7, Pf. 8:7-10 (1878), from Salwatti, Ron, and Dutch New Guinea, must be referred to Diascepsis.

# Diascepsis fascinata, sp. n. (Drnt.)

Antennae black, clothed with long, rough, purplish black scales. Palpi orange-ochreous, blackish along their upper edge. Head and Thorax black, with greenish iridescence: face whitish, with bluish iridescence. Forewings blackish, with purplish gloss, a broad orange-ochreous fascia in the middle third, running slightly obliquely outward from costa to dorsum; the orange fascia leaves the dorsum with almost straight, but slightly expanding, margins, until it attains the radius, where it is rounded-off, somewhat obliquely on its outer margin, by the blackish ground-colour, and does not attain the costa; a blackish spot is somewhat conspicuous on the cell, near the inner margin of the orange fascia; cilia purplish blackish; underside as above. Exp. al. 21–3 mm. Hindwings blackish, with an orange-ochreous fascia occupying the median third, running obliquely inward from costa to dorsum, almost parallel with the termen; cilia concolorous with the adjacent parts of the wing; underside as above. Abdomen orange-ochreous, the terminal two segments, and half the preceding, blackish. Legs orange-ochreous, banded and shaded with purplish blackish.

Type 3 (350361); 2 (350362) B.M.

Hab.—Utakwa River, 2500–3000 ft., Dec. 1912; Base Camp, Jan. 1913.

1 3, 4 99.

In *Diascepsis bernsteiniella* Snln. the direction of the orange fasciae is continuous, being obliquely inward from costa to dorsum in both wings, but in *fascinata* the fascia on the forewings runs obliquely outward.

# CROCANTHES Meyr.

### Crocanthes thrasydora Meyr.

Crocanthes thrasydora Meyr., Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1910, 444 (1910).

*Hab.*—Base Camp, Nov. 1912; Utakwa River, 2000–3000 ft., Dec. 1912. 2 ♂♂.

#### Crocanthes miltina, sp. n. (Drnt.)

Antennae shortly fasciculate-ciliate, blackish. Palpi smooth, ochreous, the terminal joint suffused with blackish. Head and Thorax blackish, face ochreous. Forewings

black, with a large triangular orange spot on the dorsum beyond the middle, its apex toward the costa, from which it is narrowly separated by the ground-colour, its inner side leaving the dorsum at an angle of about 45°, and its outer margin somewhat curved to the dorsum before the tornus; cilia black. Exp. al. 24–26 mm. Hindwings black, with a broad orange fascia on the median third of the wing, its inner edge continuous with that of the patch on the forewing, a small projection upward in the cell encroaching on the black basal area; the outer margin of the orange fascia is somewhat sinuate, the fascia being narrowed below the cell and toward the costa, where it is scarcely more than half the width of the patch on the forewing; cilia black, with a slightly paler line along their base. Abdomen black, somites 2–3 orange, 4–7 narrowly margined posteriorly with orange. Legs orange, with a black spot at the end of the tibiae, the tarsi broadly banded with black.

Type 3 (350366); 9 (350367) **B.M**.

Hab.—Base Camp, Nov. 1912—Jan. 1913. Four specimens ਰੋਡੋਊਊ.

Closely allied to thrasydora Meyr., but larger, and distinguishable by the fascia of the hindwings being narrower on the costa than the base of the triangular patch on the forewings—in thrasydora the fascia of the hindwings is much wider on the costa than the fascia of the forewings. The orange markings are reproduced on the underside.

# Crocantlies celema, sp. n. (Drnt.)

Antennae pale yellow. Palpi pale yellow. Head pale yellow. Thorax purplish ferruginous, yellow anteriorly and on the tegulae. Forewings purplish ferruginous, with a conspicuous canary-yellow triangular patch on the middle of the costa, reaching to beyond the cubitus; the yellow colouring is continued narrowly along the costa and termen to the tornus, expanding into a second costal triangle before the apex; cilia canary-yellow, fuscous at the tornus. Exp. al. 14 mm. Hindwings shining, ochraceous; cilia yellowish. Abdomen purplish ferruginous, anal tuft yellowish. Legs yellowish.

*Type* ♀ (350378) **B.M**.

Hab.—Utakwa River, 3000 ft., Jan. 1913. Unique.

# CROESOPOLA Meyr.

### Croeosopola ochreoviridella Pgstchr.

Ceratophora ochreoviridella Pgstchr., Zool. XII. (29 Lep. Bism. Archip. 2), 236, no. 453 (Jan. 1900). Atasthalistis cuchroa Lwr., Pr. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 25: 1900, 47-8 (8 Aug. 1900). Croesopola cuchroa Meyr., Pr. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 29: 1904, 410-11, sp. 236 (1904).

Type & ochreoviridella Pgstchr. (73175) Mus. Wlsm., B.M.

Hab.—Base Camp, Nov. 1912; Mimika River, July—August 1910.

1 위 : 3 경우위.

### SPARGANOTHIDAE

### Homona Wkr.

### Homona aestivana Wkr.

Ericia aestivana Wkr., Cat. Lep. B.M. 35, 1803 (1866).

Hab.—Base Camp. Jan. 1913: Utakwa River, 3000 ft., Jan. 1913. 2 55. Walker's Type is broken: these specimens have a small thoracic crest.

## Homona mermerodes Meyr.

Homona mermerodes Meyr., Pr. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 35: 1910, 213-4, sp. 143 (1910).

Hab.—Base Camp, Nov. 1912—Jan. 1913 ; Canoe Camp, Dec. 1912. 3  $\circlearrowleft \circlearrowleft$  , 1  $\circlearrowleft$  .

#### TORTRICIDAE

# Megalodoris Meyr.

Megalodoris lamprostola, sp. n. (Drnt.)

Antennae purplish blackish. Palpi porrect, terminal joint dependent; purplish black. Head purplish black. Thorax metallic greenish fuseous. Forewings broad, strongly arched at base, slightly sinuate beneath apex; brilliant deep bluish, or bluish black, with an outwardly oblique fascia, from the costa almost to the tornus, and the whole basal area, with the exception of the extreme base, bright orange-yellow; the outer margin of the orange basal area is almost evenly convex from the costa at onefourth to the dorsum at two-thirds; the inner margin of the orange fascia leaves the costa at about two-thirds, and is somewhat sinuate, the most noticeable projection of the dark ground-colour occurring between veins 2 and 3; the outer margin of the orange fascia is almost parallel with the inner, and limits a dark, triangular, apical area, the purplish colouring being continued narrowly around the termen at the base of the blackish eilia. Exp. al. 35 mm. Hindwings dark purplish fuscous, with a conspicuous orange-yellow marginal patch; leaving the termen at vein 4, with convex edge, this patch points toward a triangular, orange, costal patch, continuous with the orange basal area of the forewings; on the underside these orange markings form a continuous fascia, much encroached on at vein 5 by a strong projection of the purplish black basal area; cilia blackish, orange-yellow adjacent to the marginal patch. Abdomen purplish blackish, the terminal somite greyish ochreous, the preceding somite narrowly edged with the same. Legs purplish blackish.

 $Type \circ (350341)$  **B.M.** 

Hab.—Base Camp, March 1913. Unique.

A beautiful and distinct species.

20

# Chresmarcha Meyr.

## Chresmarcha sibyllina Meyr.

Chresmarcha sibyllina Meyr., Pr. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. **35**: **1910**, 220, sp. 152 (1910). Hab.—Snow Mts., Utakwa River, 4000–6000 ft., Jan.—Feb. 1913.

1 ♀.

# TORTRIX L.

# Tortrix serpentinana, Wkr.

Batodes serpentinana Wkr., Cat. Lep. B.M. 28, 317, sp. 5 (1863). Tortrix? sulana Wkr., Cat. Lep. B.M. 35, 1784-5 (1866).

Hab.—Canoe Camp, Dec. 1912. 2  $\mathfrak{S}$ .

# Tortrix auriga, sp. n. (Drnt.)

Antennae brownish fuscous. Palpi ascending, appressed to face; brownish fuscous. Head and Thorax leaden grey, with some admixture of brownish fuscous in front. Forewings with the costa somewhat abruptly excavate before middle, termen strongly sinuate; leaden grey, with olive-brown markings obscurely margined with ochreous scales, the costa edged with ochreous between the markings—a narrow, irregular, outwardly oblique fascia, from before the costal excavation to beyond the middle of the dorsum, is preceded by two oblique bars from the costa, and is followed by a narrow fascia, parallel with the termen from costa to tornus but broken below the apex; a narrow lunate patch, along the costal excavation, is followed by a small costal spot midway between it and the triangular apical spot; cilia brownish fuscous, paler along their base. Exp. al. 27 mm. Hindwings fuscous; cilia dark leaden grey, with a narrow pale line along their base. Abdomen and Legs fuscous.

Type ♀ (350354) **B.M**.

Hab.—Base Camp, sea-level, March 1913. Unique.

### EBODA Wkr.

Eboda smaragdinana Wkr.

Eboda smaragdinana Wkr., Cat. Lep. B.M. 35, 1805 (1866).

 ${\it Hab.}$ —Base Camp, Jan. 1913.

1 9.

### OLETHREUTIDAE

# OLETHREUTES Hb.

## Olethreutes charidotis, sp. n. (Drnt.)

Antennae fuseous. Palpi ascending, appressed to face; white, fuseous at the base and above; terminal joint fuseous, white at the apex. Head fuseous, with some

admixture of cinereous above. Thorax whitish ochreous, tinged with yellowish on the patagia and tegulae. Forewings with the costa raised and tending to be folded along the middle third; olive-ochreous, with a whitish ochreous costal cloud, and with three irregular transverse lines of white scales, mixed with bluish leaden grey beyond the basal third; the first line, originating from the inner side of a leaden grey reniform costal spot, forms the inner margin of the costal cloud and, by an outward extension, limits it also along the cell, becoming trifid from the cubitus to the dorsum; the second line, interrupted below three leaden costal spots, is continued obliquely above and beyond the cell to a point midway between the somewhat conspicuous white discal spot and the termen, where it is angulated to the dorsum, becoming bifid at the fold; the third line is rather broad along the termen, becoming narrower and bent toward the costa before the apex, and preceded by a suffusion of olivaceous-fuscous scaling, some scaling of the same colour occurring also along the costa toward the base; cilia fuscous, changing to shining leaden grey. Exp. al. 22 mm. Hindwings fuscous; cilia shining, whitish, with a narrow dark line near their base. Abdomen fuscous, posteriorly tinged with olivaceous, anal tuft yellowish olivaceous. Legs shining, whitish; hind tibiae with appressed clothing.

Type ♂ (350355) B.M.

Hab. Canoe Camp, Dec. 1912. Unique.

## Olethreutes talaris, sp. n. (Drnt.)

Antennae fuscous. Palpi whitish ochreous, fuscous at the base; the median joint fuscous at its base, a small triangular spot on its upper edge and a transverse patch of the same colour before its apex; terminal joint fuscous. Head and Thorax olivaceous, mixed with ochreous and fuscous, the tegulae ferruginous. Forewings olivaceous ochreous, variegated with fuscous and leaden grey; the costa dark fuscous with seven pairs of oblique whitish ochreous streaks, from which transverse leaden grey markings originate; on the middle of the wing, between the second and third pairs of costal geminations, commences an irregular fuscous fascia, on its outer side indented below the costa, but produced above and below the whitish ochreous discal spot—there is also a small outward angulation on the fold; on its inner margin this fascia is indented below the costa, on the radius, and within the cell, where the extension of the groundcolour almost divides the fascia into opposite spots, while it is outwardly angulate above the fold; a basal patch of the ground-colour is limited by a fuscous fascia, darker and more distinct above the cell, its inner margin somewhat evenly rounded, its outer margin outwardly angulate on the cell and indented on vein 1; the leaden grey transverse stripe from the third and fourth pairs of costal geminations is more or less distinctly edged with ochreous on either side, and followed by about eight longitudinal fuscous streaks before the erect, ochreous-edged, leaden grey tornal patch and the leaden grey stripe from the fifth pair of costal geminations; cilia olivaceous ochreous, barred with fuscous, and with a fuscous line along their base separated from the termen by a narrow whitish-ochreous line; under side with an elongate black patch below the cell in the 3. Exp. al. 17 mm. Hindwings rather dark fuscous, 3 with a black patch below the cell, visible also on the under side; cihia fuscous, changing outwardly to shining whitish, and with a narrow pale line along their base. Abdomen fuscous, anal tuft strongly developed, yellowish ochreous. Legs whitish ochreous, marked with fuscous; hind tibiae with long hair-scales above and below, forming a large, laterally compressed, leaden grey tuft.

Tupe & (350357) B.M.

Hab.— Utakwa River, 2500-3000 ft., Feb. 1913. Unique.

# HEMEROPHILIDAE

## HEMEROPHILA Hb.

Hemerophila chi, sp. n. (Drnt.)

Antennae white, annulate with black. Palpi whitish ochreous, median and terminal joints annulate with dark fuscous at the base and before the apex. Head and Thorax ochreous orange, the latter dark fuscous above and posteriorly. Forewings dark fuscous with two rather broad ochreous orange fasciae, each divided by a line of the dark ground-colour; the orange colour occurs also in two obscure transverse lines within the basal patch, and in two subterminal patches; the first fascia is almost straight along its inner margin, but on its outer side a rather strong tooth projects on the cell, almost reaching to the second fascia; the fuscous dividing line, which traverses the first fascia, nearer to its outer than to its inner margin, is not clearly defined and is preceded throughout, and followed toward the dorsum, by greyish whitish irroration; the second fascia is somewhat produced along the costa and between the two orange subterminal patches, the line dividing it is slender, but clearly defined and strongly dentate, pointing obliquely outward from the costa, then inward below a fuscous triangular spot, and again outward to below vein 2, then inward and angulate to the dorsum with a slight projection above vein 1ab—a whitish greyish irroration is traceable along the inner side of this line from the costa, below the cell to the dorsum, and around the discal spot; cilia greyish whitish, with a blackish line along their base. Exp. al. 12 mm. Hindwings dark fuscous, with a dull orange patch along the lower part of the termen, divided into four spots by an X-shaped mark of the dark ground-colour, the upper spot being obscurely connected with the base by orange scaling; cilia greyish whitish, with a blackish line along their base; under side fuscous, with two orange lines parallel with the termen, and some orange scaling toward the base. Abdomen fuscous, obscurely barred with dull orange. Legs ochreous, banded with fuscous; hind tibiae yellowish ochreous, banded with fuscous before each pair of spurs; hind tarsi black, the third

joint white, the first and second joints white at their apex, the first also orange-ochreous at its base.

*Type* ♀ (350340) **B.M.** 

Hab.—Base Camp, sea-level, Jan. 1913. Unique.

### IMMA Wkr.

### Imma congrualis Wlsm.

Tortricomorpha congrualis Wlsm., Cat. East. & Aust. Lep-Het. Oxf. Mus. 2, 546-7, sp. 3631 (1900). Imma congrualis Meyr., Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1906, 175, sp. 12 (1906).

Hab.—Canoe Camp, Nov.—Dec. 1912; Base Camp, Jan. 1913; Utakwa River, 3000 ft., Jan. 1913.

2 33, 3 99.

# Imma discophora, sp. n. (Drnt.)

Antennae dark fuscous; basal joint purplish, ochreous beneath. Palpi ochreous, externally shaded with fuscous, except along the upper edge of the median joint which is clothed with ochreous hairs; terminal joint minute, dark fuscous. Head and Thorax iridescent, dark purplish fuscous, face and pectus orange-ochreous, the eyes narrowly margined with the same colour. Forewings elongate, widening outwardly, apex rounded, termen rounded, somewhat oblique; 7–8 stalked, 8 to termen; dark purplish fuscous, with a very conspicuous large, round, pale ochreous patch above vein 1 at the end of the cell; cilia dark fuscous. Exp. al. 28 mm. Hindwings blackish fuscous, hyaline along the lower half of the cell and along the interspaces between veins 2–4 for about half their length, and continued almost parallel with the margin to the base, a somewhat conspicuous blackish intrusion occurring along vein 1<sup>d</sup>; cilia blackish fuscous. Abdomen dark purplish blackish, ochreous beneath, except on the terminal two segments. Legs ochreous, the femora shaded with fuscous, the tarsi spotted with fuscous.

Type 3 (350301); 9 (350201) **B.M**.

Hab.—Canoe Camp, Nov. 1912 (A. F. R. Wollaston); Snow Mts., 3500 ft. (near Octakwa River), Oct.—Dec. 1910 (A. S. Meek).

 $1 \stackrel{\circ}{\circ}, 1 \stackrel{\circ}{\circ}.$ 

### Imma minatrix Meyr.

Imma minatrix Meyr., Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1906, 191-2, sp. 56 (1906).

*Hab.*—Base Camp, Nov. 1912—Jan. 1913; Canoe Camp, Dec. 1912; Utakwa River, 3000 ft., Jan. 1913,

6 33, 1 ♀.

# Imma ramosa, sp. n. (Drnt.)

Antennae blackish. Palpi orange-ochreous. Head and Thorax orange-ochreous, the latter with two longitudinal blackish streaks; tegulae blackish, edged with orangeochreous. Forewings broad, costa rather strongly arched, apex rounded, termen rounded, not oblique; 7-8 stalked, 8 to apex; orange-ochreous, the interneural spaces strongly marked with blackish, causing the neuration to appear very distinctly in lines of the orange ground-colour, except toward the costa and termen where the groundcolour obliterates the dark streaks, narrowly along the costa to vein 10, and thence somewhat broadly by a distinct subterminal band, widest around the apex; two black spots are more or less distinct at the outer angles of the cell; the costa and termen are narrowly margined by blackish, the termen with a conspicuous lilac-blue line adjacent to the blackish cilia which become outwardly fuscous; under side pale orangeochreous, the costa and termen margined with dark fuscous, and with a strong fuscous fascia from the costa toward the tornus, corresponding with the termination of the dark lines on the upper side, some scattered dark fuscous scales occur toward the base, but there is no indication of the pattern of the neuration as on the upper side. Exp. al. 34-36 mm. Hindwings dark fuscous, becoming more blackish outwardly toward the conspicuous pale orange-ochreous marginal band, which is broadest around the apex to vein 4, thence gradually narrower to vein 1<sup>b</sup>; there are some pale yellowish hairs on and below the cubitus; cilia concolorous with the adjacent part of the wing, the vellow becoming outwardly paler; under side as above, but with some yellow scaling at the base along vein 12. Abdomen pale orange-ochreous, dark fuscous above. Legs orange-ochreous; hind tibiae and first tarsal joint outwardly fuscons, except along the lower edge.

Type ♂ (350302) **B.M**.

Hab.—Base Camp, Dec. 1912—Jan. 1913.
9 ♂♂.

Allied to grammatistis Meyr., but the ground-colour is yellow, not whitish, the terminal bands of both wings are much broader, and the under side of the hindwings are not suffused with the pale ground-colour.

# Imma timetica, sp. n. (Drnt.)

Antennae blackish. Palpi orange-ochreous. Head and Thorax orange-ochreous, the latter with two longitudinal blackish stripes, and each of the tegulae with a central blackish stripe. Forewings broad, costa arched, apex rounded, termen rounded, not oblique; 7–8 stalked, 8 to apex; orange-ochreous, black-margined throughout—narrowly along the costa and dorsum, more widely around the apex and termen; with a broad, oblique, blackish fascia from the costa to the tornus, widening somewhat on the costa; four blackish streaks arise from the base of the wing, one subcostal, one subdorsal, and two median, connate, the upper median furcate, one branch running along vein 11,

the other along the cell; cilia fuscous, blackish basally, preceded by obscure indication of interneural purplish spots; under side as above, but paler ochreous, the basal streaks only indicated along the radius and cubitus. Exp. al. 36-40 mm. Hindwings fuscous, becoming blackish outwardly toward a broad orange-ochreous terminal band, margined with black around the apex to vein 5, but in some specimens the termen is narrowly black-margined throughout; cilia pale orange ochreous, blackish around the apex and limbus; under side as above, but with a single ochreous streak from the base along vein 12. Abdomen pale orange-ochreous, fuscous above. Legs pale orange-ochreous, the tarsi spotted with fuscous; hind tibiae with a fuscous streak along their upper edge externally.

 $Type \ \vec{\circ} \ (350311) \ ; \ \ \ \ \ \ (350312) \ \mathbf{B.M.}$ 

Hab.—Base Camp, Nov. 1912—Jan. 1913 ; Utakwa River, 2500–3000 ft., Dec. 1912. 7 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀.

Closely allied to *minatrix* Meyr., but slightly larger; the termen of the forewing is more erect, and there are five black streaks in the basal area of the wing (instead of three); on the under side of the hindwings there is only one yellow basal streak, while there are three in *minatrix*.

### HYPONOMEUTIDAE

#### ATTEVA Wkr.

# Atteva chionosticta, sp. n. (Drnt.)

Antennae dark fuseous; basal joint white beneath. Palpi dark fuseous. Head blackish; the eyes margined by white, ending triangularly at the base of the antennae. Thorax fulvous orange. Forewings elongate, narrow at base, evenly widening outward, apex rounded, termen scarcely oblique, tornus rounded; fulvous orange on the basal fourth, the outer three-fourths shining purplish fuscous, the two colours blending, not abruptly defined; with eight white spots, three in line along the cell being larger and more noticeable—the first round, immediately preceding the purplish fuseous area, the third, also round, at the end of the cell; the second spot, midway between these, is larger, elongate, and the most conspicuous of all; of the five less noticeable spots, three are subcostal, in line between veins 10-11, the last being the smallest; a somewhat triangular spot occurs on vein 12, and is preceded by a minute, round, costal spot at the end of the fulvous area; cilia blackish. Exp. al. 31 mm. Hindwings fulvous orange on the basal fourth, the outer three-fourths blackish fuseous; cilia blackish, silvery in some lights; limbal eilia fulvous orange. Abdomen fulvous orange, somewhat shaded with fuseous. Legs leaden fuseous, whitish at the ends of the tibiae; hind tibiae and femora fulvescent.

 $Type \circ (350333)$  **B.M.** 

- Hab.—Base Camp, Nov. 1912. Unique.

On the under side both wings are divided into fulvous and blackish areas as on the upper side, but the forewings lack the purplish colour and the white spots are not visible.

Perhaps nearest to *conspicua* Wlsm., but of more elongate form, and differing from all described species in the more restricted fulvous area of the wings.

# EPIDICTICA Trnr.

# Epidictica dicroa, sp. n. (Drnt.)

Antennae orange, basal joint canary-yellow. Palpi canary-yellow (broken). Head orange, face canary-yellow. Thorax purplish ferruginous. Forewings canary-yellow, becoming orange-yellow beyond the cell, along the costa, and around the termen and dorsum, with a broad purplish ferruginous transverse fascia, from beyond the middle of the costa to the tornus, extending triangularly inward along the upper edge of the cell and narrowly connected with a basal patch of mixed orange and ferruginous scales—the fascia is also produced outwardly, furcate toward the costa and termen, and fading into the orange-yellow marginal suffusion; cilia bright orange; under side dull orange, the markings scarcely traceable. Exp. al. 26 mm. Hindwings and cilia reddish orange. Abdomen ferruginous. Legs dull orange.

Type ♂ (350335) B.M.

Hab.—Canoe Camp, Dec. 1912. Unique.

Closely allied to *Epidictica thiospila* Trnr., with which it agrees in having FW. 7–8. stalked, 7 to termen, and HW. 4–5 stalked, 6–7 separate. Meyrick sinks *Epidictica* Trnr. under *Lactura* Wkr.—perhaps both will eventually fall into *Mieza* Wkr.

### LACTURA Wkr.

### Lactura conflagrans Wkr.

§ Sarbena conflagrans Wkr., Cat. Lep. B.M. 31, 256-7 (1864). Buxeta conflagrans Wkr., Cat. Lep. B.M. 35, 1982 (1866); Wlsm. & Drnt. Cat. East. & Austr. Lep-Het. Ox/. Mus. 2, 561, sp. 3665 (1900).

Hab.—Utakwa River, sea-level, Nov. 1912. 1 $\,\circ.$ 

# Lactura anthina, sp. n. (Drnt.)

Antennae ferruginous; basal joint orange-ochreous. Palpi orange-ochreous. Head and Thorax orange-ochreous, somewhat tinged with ferruginous. Forewings yellow-ochreous, with a purplish ferruginous patch on the middle of the costa, curving backward to vein 1, where it is absorbed in the ferruginous orange suffusion which occupies the dorsal area below the fold, emitting upward two slight extensions, one before and one beyond the end of the cell; there is also a somewhat elongate costal patch before the apex, on the ochreous apical area which is tinged with orange toward the

tornus; cilia yellow-ochreous, orange toward their base. Exp. al. 15 mm. Hindwings, yellow-ochreous, outwardly tinged with ferruginous; cilia ferruginous orange. Abdomen dull orange tinged with ferruginous, anal tuft orange-ochreous. Legs orange-ochreous, tinged with ferruginous.

Tupe 3 (350337) B.M.

Hab.—Utakwa River, 2500-3000 ft., Feb. 1913. Unique.

### Nosymna Wkr.

# Nosymna obnubila, sp. n. (Drnt.)

Antennae dark fuscous. Palpi short, porrect, terminal joint short, less than ½; dark fuscous. Head and Thorax dark fuscous, with bright green iridescence on the crown and patagia, and deep bluish on the thorax. Forewings elongate, costa evenly arched, apex rounded, termen scarcely oblique, rounded from vein 4, 2–3 stalked, 7 to apex; dark fuscous, with strong purplish iridescence, and some indication of indefinite darker patches or spots on the disc; cilia dark fuscous. Exp. al. 44 mm. Hindwings blackish fuscous, darker than the forewings and lacking the purplish gloss; cilia dark fuscous, with lilac gloss. Abdomen dark fuscous. Legs dark fuscous; hind tibiae smooth.

*Type* ♀ (350338) **B.M.** 

Hab.—Base Camp, Nov.—Dec. 1912. Unique.

#### NEMOPHORIDAE

= † NEMOPHORIDA Leach († NEMATOPHOROIDAE Agassiz); = ADELIDAE Hnmu.

† NEMOPHORIDA Leach, Brewster's Edinb. Encycl. **9**. 133 (1815). † NEMATOPHOROIDAE Agassiz, Nom. Zool. Ind. Univ. 247 (1846) : (8° edn.) 713, 714 (1848). ADELIDAE Humn., Schm. Deutsch. Tin. 30, 72–87 (1870), Tbl. 18–20 (1876).

# NEMOPHORA Hfmsg.

† NEMATOPHORA Agassiz; = † NEMOTOIS IIb. († NEMATOIS Oxf-Camb.); = etc.

Type 1: Phalaena Tinea degeerella L. (Leach 1815).

NEMOPHORA Hoffmannsegg, Illiger's Verz. Käfer Preussens 499 no. 176 (1798) [1. degeerella L., etc.]; Leach, Brewster's Edinb. Enevel. 9. 133 no. 452 (1815) [Type: degeerella L.]. NEMATOPHORA Agassiz, Nom. Zool. Lp. 46 Ind. Univ. 247 (1846): (8° edn.) 713, 714 (1848).

Type 2: Alucita fasciella F. (Meyr. 1912).

NEMATOIS Hb. (‡ Oxf-Camb.) = † NEMOTOIS Hb. Verz. Schm. 416-7 sp. 4037-44 (1826). NEMATOIS Oxf-Camb. Aec-List Br. Lp. 81 (1858). NEMOTOIS Stgr-Rbl., Cat. Lp. Pal. 2, 243-4 no. 479 sp. 4690-4710 (1901); Meyr. Gn. Lp. Wytsm. 133, 2, 4-8 no. 4 sp. 1-83 Pf. [1] ·1-5, ·14, ·17 (1912) [Type: fasciella F.].

Hoffmannsegg's genus "Nemophora," which was adopted by Leach, has been overlooked, and the well-known "Nemophora" of Hübner [Verz. Schm. 417 sp. 4045-9 (1826); Stgr-Rbl. Cat. Lp. Pal. 2, 243 no. 478 sp. 4678-89 (1901); Meyr. Gn. Ins. Wytsm. 133, 2-3 Pf. [1] ·10, ·16<sup>a-b</sup> (1912)—Type: swammerdammella L.] requires another name. The only synonym is Nematopogon Z. [1sis 32: 1839, 185 no. 9 sp. 1-5 (1839)—

Type: schwarziella Z.; Meyr. 1912], but as pointed out by Zeller himself (Linn. Ent. 5. 347) there was already a genus "Nemapogon" of Schranck [Fn. Boica 2 (2)167 sp. 1-4 (1802); Oken LB. Naturg. 1. 655 no. 1 (1815)—Type: leuwenhoekella L. (Oken)]. Agassiz corrected "Nemapogon" Schranck to Nematopogon [Nom. Zool. Ind. Univ. 247 (1846): (8° edn.) 712, 713 (1848)]; this will supersede Pancalia Crt. (1829) and the new name Scaeotes (σκαιότης = awkwardness) is now proposed for § NEMOPHORA Hb. (Type: swammerdammella L.).

## Nemophora profusella Wkr.

Nemotois profusella Wkr., Cat. Lep. B.M. **35**, 1816 (1866); Meyr. Gn. Ins. Wytsm. **133**.6 sp. 34 (1912). Hab.—Canoe Camp, Dec. 1912. 1 3.

# APPENDIX

### **PTEROPHORINA**

### PTEROPHORIDAE

STEGANODACTYLA WISM.

Steganodactyla cretosa, sp. n. (Drnt.)

Antennae chalk-white. Palpi chalk-white, tinged with fuscous externally. Head whitish, tinged with fuscous; with fuscous bifid hair-scales on the crown. Thorax chalk-white, tinged with fuscous posteriorly. Forewings chalk-white, irrorated with fuscous scales which coalesce along the costa from its middle to four-fifths, along the termen, and in three bluntly dentate dorsal spots; the spot at the end of the cell is connected along the dorsum with another, immediately before the tornus, and is preceded by a third spot midway between it and the base, an elongate spot occurring in the fold between them; the fuscous irroration is almost absent along the dorsum, the spaces between the fuscous spots appearing white; cilia fuscous, white at their base along the termen. Exp. al. 17 mm. Hindwings greyish fuscous; cilia slightly paler, with a whitish line along their base. Abdomen white, second and fourth somites greyish fuscous above; anal tuft tipped with greyish fuscous—on the under side, the somites are narrowly edged with the same colour. Legs white, variegated with fuscous; hind tibiae above with fuscous spurs, with a fuscous spot before the first pair of spurs, and another beyond at their base; hind tarsi with the first and second joints fuseous above, except towards the end of the joint, the last joint also fuseous.

Type 3 (350401, Mimika R.) B.M.

Hab.—Ternate, 1892 (W. Doherty); Batjan, August 1897 (W. Doherty); Buru, below 1000 ft., 1892 (W. Doherty); Dutch New Guinea: Ron Id. (Geelvink Bay), July 1897 (W. Doherty); Kapaur, 0-2000 ft., Dec. 1896—Feb. 1897 (W. Doherty); Mimika River, August 1910 (A. F. R. Wollaston). Seven specimens.

On the under side the wings are greyish fuscous, the white being absent, except in the cilia.

This species cannot be mistaken for either eonfusa Wlsm. or connexiva Wlsm.; in shape it resembles the latter.

# PLATYPTILIA Hb.

Platyptilia enargota, sp. n. (Drnt.)

Antennae blackish, basal joint fulvous. Palpi, Head, and Thorax fulvous. Forewings fuscous-black, becoming fulvous at the base; cilia fuscous-black. Exp. al. 18 mm.

Hindwings fuscous-black, becoming fulvous at the base; cilia fuscous-blackish, a tooth of black scales along the outer third of the dorsal lobe. Abdomen fuscous-black, longitudinally streaked with whitish beneath; basal somite fulvous, fourth somite with a band of whitish scales interrupted in the middle. Legs fulvous, tarsi blackish; hind tibiae fulvous, tufted with blackish scales beyond the first pair of spurs, with an indistinct line of whitish scales crossing the tuft before the outer pair of spurs, spurs blackish; hind tarsi black, the end joint white on its outer side.

Type ♀ (350412) B.M.

Hab.—Wataikwa River, August 1910. Unique.

On the under side both wings are fulvous toward the base.

#### TINEINA

# GELECHIADAE

## SITOTROGA Hnmn.

Sitotroga cerealella Olvr.

Alucita cercalella Olvr., Enc. Méth. HN. 4. (Ins. 1) 117, 121, sp. 15 (1789). Sitotroga cercalella, Stgr-Rbl., Cat. Lep. Pal. 2, 157, sp. 2902 (1901).

Hab. Mimika River, August 1910. 1 ♀.

# CROCANTHES Meyr.

# Crocanthes fallax, sp. n. (Drnt.)

Antennae (broken); basal joint fuscous above, ochreous beneath. Palpi purplish fuscous; the median joint ochraceous before its apex, the terminal joint ochraceous at its base. Head purplish fuscous, with a slender dull ochreous line above the eyes; the face ochreous below the antennae. Thorax purplish fuscous, with a narrow ochreous line across the patagia and the tegulae. Forewings shining, purplish fuscous, with a narrow, outwardly oblique, pale primrose-yellow fascia crossing the wing from the middle of the costa almost to the dorsum, and with a minute dull ochreous, triangular. costal spot before the apex; cilia purplish fuscous, with an obscure, narrow, yellowish line along their base; terminal cilia primrose-yellow, except toward their base. Exp. al. 22 mm. Hindwings purplish fuscous; cilia fuscous, with an obscure yellowish line along their base, tips of terminal cilia primrose-yellow. Abdomen fuscous, the somites edged with yellowish above, the seventh somite yellowish above, except laterally; anal tuft fuscous; under side entirely dark fuscous. Legs yellowish ochreous; hind tibiae purplish fuscous, the apex and spurs yellowish ochreous.

Type ♂ (350413) B.M.

Hab.—Wataikwa River, August 1910. Unique.

Closely allied to erypsiehola Drnt., but easily distinguished by the yellow cilia.

## Crocanthes crypsichola, sp. n. (Drnt.)

Antennae 1<sup>+</sup>, whitish ochrous, basal joint fuscescent. Palpi purplish fuscous; the terminal joint and the lower edge of the median whitish ochrous on their inner side. Head purplish fuscous, ochraceous on the face and in a narrow line above the eyes. Thorax purplish fuscous. Forewings shining, purplish fuscous, with a narrow, outwardly oblique, pale primrose-yellow fascia crossing the wing from the middle of the costa almost to the dorsum, and with a small triangular costal spot of the same colour before the apex; cilia shining, purplish fuscous, with a yellowish line along their base, and traces of an obscure pale line running through them. Exp. al. 20 mm. Hindwings and cilia fuscous, the latter with a yellowish line along their base. Abdomen fuscous, the somites narrowly edged with yellowish above, anal tuft yellowish; with an ochraceous patch on the under side. Legs purplish fuscous, tarsi and spurs whitish ochreous: hind tibiae whitish ochreous at the end.

Type ♂ (350414) B.M.

Hab.—Wataikwa River, August 1910. Unique.

Closely allied to fallax Drnt., but the eilia are not outwardly pale yellow, as in that species.

#### LECITHOCERA HS.

# Lecithocera deloma, sp. n. (Drnt.)

Antennae 1<sup>+</sup>; whitish ochreous. Palpi whitish ochreous; the median joint leaden grey on its outer side. Head whitish ochreous. Thorax leaden grey, anteriorly whitish ochreous. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, termen slightly sinuate; 2–3 stalked, 9 out of stalk of 7–8, 7 to termen; leaden grey, with a narrow whitish ochreous costal stripe from base to apex; cilia leaden grey, whitish ochreous along the costa. Exp. al. 15 mm. Hindwings and cilia cinereous. Legs leaden grey.

 $Type \circ (350416) \ \mathbf{B.M.}$ 

Hab.—Mimika River, July 1910. Unique.

# Lecithocera strigosa, sp. n. (Drnt.).

Antennae 1<sup>+</sup>; whitish ochreous. Palpi whitish ochreous, the median joint with a slight indication of darker shading on the outer side. Head and Thorax whitish ochreous, the latter fuscous in the middle above, and on the pectus. Forewings elongate, costa slightly arched toward the base, termen oblique, scarcely sinuate; 2-3 stalked, 9 out of stalk of 7-8, 7 to termen; whitish ochreous, with an oblique fuscous-black streak, commencing on the radius near its base and extending thence along the fold to the dorsum, but becoming linear from the end of the cell; a rather large and conspicuous fuscous-black discal spot, followed by sparse fuscous suffusion extending to the termen which is narrowly dark fuscous-black, with three slight inward projections; cilia

whitish ochreous, tinged with yellow at the tornus. Exp. al. 11.5 mm. Hindwings and cilia pale fuscous, a slender ochreous line at the base of the cilia. Abdomen fuscous. Legs whitish ochreous.

*Type* ♂ (350417) **B**.M.

Hab.—Mimika River, August 1910. Unique.

# CROESOPOLA Meyr.

Croesopola ochreoviridella Pgstchr.

Ceratophora ochreoviridella Pgstchr., Zool. XII. (29 Lep. Bism-Archip. 2), 236, no. 453 (Jan. 1900). Atasthalistis euchroa Lwr., Pr. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. 25: 1900, 47–8 (8 August, 1900). Croesopola euchroa Meyr., Pr. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. 29: 1904, 410–11, sp. 236 (1904).

Hab.—Mimika River, July—August 1910 ; Base Camp, Utaqua River, Nov. 1912. 3 3 ♀♀; 1 ♀.

### AEGERIADAE

## PARANTHRENE Hb.

(Type: Sphinx tabaniformis Rtmbg.)

Paranthrene cyanopis, sp.n. (Drnt.)

Antennae purple-black. Palpi purple-black, the median joint cinereous in front, the end of the basal joint narrowly edged with whitish cinereous. Head purple-black, fringed with whitish behind the eyes. Thorax shining, purple-black. Forewings shining, purple-black, changing to greenish, with a triangular hyaline patch at the tornus, commencing near the base of vein 3, which bounds it beneath, and separated from the termen by a narrow line of the ground-colour; the apex of the hyaline triangle is formed by vein 3 and the edge of the dark ground-colour, which crosses vein 4 obliquely, at about half its length, reaching almost to the termen midway between veins 4 and 5; cilia purplish-black. Exp. al. 32 mm. Hindwings hyaline, discoidal vein scaled with purple-black; cilia purple-black. Abdomen and Legs shining, purple-black, changing to greenish.

Type ♂ (350081) B.M.

Hab.—Mimika River, 1910. Unique.

### SPARGANOTHIDAE

ADOXOPHYES Meyr.

Adoxophyes rufistriatana Pgstchr.

Tortrix rufostriatana Pgstchr., Zool. XII. (29 Lep. Bism-Archip. 2), 226, sp. 428 (1900).

Type  $\eth$  (73121);  $\Diamond$  (73122) Mus. Wlsm. **B.M**.

Hab.—Mimika River, July—August 1910.

2 39.

### **OLETHREUTIDAE**

### OLETHREUTES Hb.

# Olethreutes miltoxantha, Meyr.

\*Argyroploce miltographa Meyr. + miltoxantha Meyr., Pr. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. 36: 1911, 283-4, sp. 416 (1911).

Hab.—Mimika River, August 1910. 1 ♀.

## CYDIA Hb.

(Type: Tinea pomonella L.)

Cydia egregiana, F. & R.

Grapholitha egregiana F. & R. Reise Nov. Zool-Lep. 2. Pf. 139:40 (1875).

 $Type \circ (1913:86)$  Roths, Coll., **B.M.** 

Hab.—Mimika River, July 1910.

1 đ.

### HEMEROPHILIDAE

### TORTYRA Wkr.

# Tortyra divitiosa Wkr.

Saptha divitiosa Wkr., Cat. Lep. B.M. **30**, 1015 (1864). Badera nobilis F. & R. Reise Nov. Zool-Lep. **2**, Pf. **139**<sup>.9</sup> (1875). Tortyra divitiosa Meyr., Pr. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. **32**: **1907**, 97, 99–100, sp. 162 (1907).

Types 99: divitiosa Wkr. 9 (1862:18, Ceram) B.M.; nobilis F. & R. 9 (1913:86, Amboina) Roths, Coll., B.M.

 ${\it Hab.}$ —Mimika River, August 1910 ; Wataikwa River, August 1910. 2 ♂♂ ; 1 ♀.

# Hemerophila topitis, sp. n. (Drnt.)

Antennae blackish, barred above with white. Palpi whitish, with four fuscous bands on the outer side; median joint rough beneath. Head and Thorax fuscous, the tegulae narrowly margined with whitish; pectus whitish, obliquely barred with fuscous. Forewings broad, costa arched, apex depressed, termen slightly sinuate; fuscous, with transverse, irrorate, whitish markings, formed by fuscous scales with white tips; two almost straight parallel bands, at about one-third, are preceded by another band near the base, and whitish irroration at the base; beyond the middle, originating in a small white costal spot, is a very irregular line curving outward between the costa and vein 4, and forming within its curve a loop round the obscurely indicated discal spot; inwardly produced for a short distance along vein 4, this line forms an acute angle, and running obliquely outward to the fold is bent inward, passing slightly upward, and again acutely

angulate, thence expanding to the dorsum; from a small white costal spot before the apex, a sinuate line crosses the wing to the tornus, and below the apex is a patch of white-tipped scales; cilia fuscous, with a dark line along their base preceded by whitish scales, cilia below the apex tipped with whitish; under side fuscous, with whitish cubital streak and tornal patch, the costal spots also indicated. Exp. al. 18 mm. Hindwings dark fuscous, with a white discal patch in which the end of the cell and the base of veins 2–6 can be traced; this is followed by some white-tipped scales preceding a line of similar scales along the lower half of the termen; the hairing on the anal veins white, accompanied by some white scales: cilia white, fuscous around the flexus and with a fuscous line along their base; under side dark fuscous, with a white discal patch followed by a curved whitish line from the costa, and another along the lower half of the termen. Abdomen dark fuscous, banded with whitish. Legs whitish, banded with dark fuscous; hind tibiae dark fuscous before each pair of spurs; hind tarsi dark fuscous, the third joint white above, the first and second joints annulate with white at their base.

Type ♀ (350424) **B.M**.

*Hab.*—Mimika River, August 1910. Two specimens, 99.

## TINEIDAE

Monopis Hb.

Monopis trimaculella Snln.

Blabophanes trimaculella Snln., Tijd. Ent. 28, 21-2, Pf. 2:5-7 (1885).

 ${\it Hab.-}$ Wataikwa River, August 1910 ; Mimika River, August 1910. 2 $\,\,$   $\,$   $\,$   $\,$   $\,$